

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2137.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
- 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$50 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
- 3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
- 5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- 6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.
Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—
CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER—
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1889.

NOTICE.

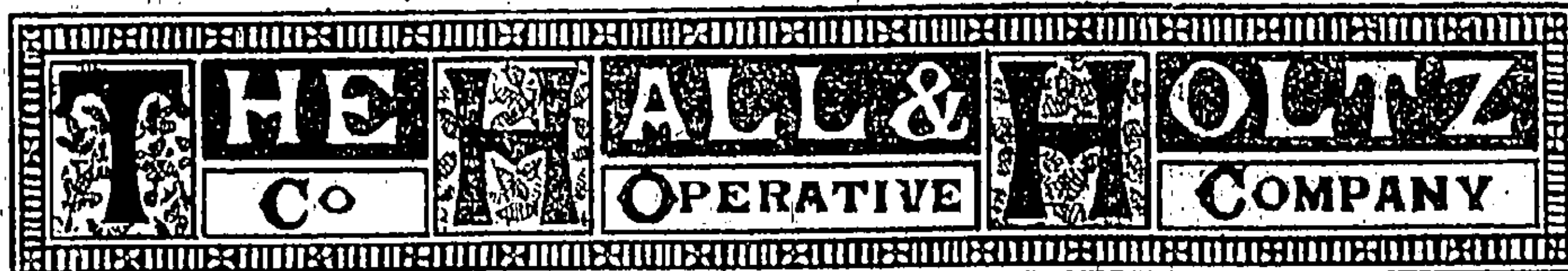
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Under-Secretary is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1889.

Intimations.



TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

ARE NOW SHEWING AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of SEASONABLE GOODS in the above DEPARTMENTS COMPRISING TWEED SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, DIAGONAL and SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTHS for DRESS SUITS, SERGES, VESTINGS, FLANNELS, &c., &c.

AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER has arrived from London and all Orders will be executed under his personal Supervision.

RACING JACKETS and CAPS in SILK or SATIN for the RACES.

RIDING BREECHES, RIDING BOOTS and TOPS for the RACES.

FANCY COSTUMES for PRIVATE THEATRICALS and FANCY DRESS BALLS.

BOY'S and YOUTH'S TWEED and VELVET SUITS made to order.

THE OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT has been RE-STOCKED with a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of SILK, LAMBS WOOL and MERINO HOSIERY, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, TIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

READY MADE ULSTERS and CHESTERFIELD OVERCOATS, KEPT IN STOCK.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, GLADSTONE BAGS, and TRAVELLING CASES, in all Sizes.

"SADDLERY" { FOR THE RACES. "SADDLERY."

"STABLE REQUISITES." { "STABLE REQUISITES."

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY LTD.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1889.

A. HAHN, PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.

ON HIRE PIANOS FOR SALE
Address: 410 HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 22, ELGIN STREET.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

THE HONGKONG ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

1889.

BY

BRUCE SHEPHERD.

CONTAINING
THE CALENDARS and ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA for the Year computed to Hongkong Civil Time.

Also information respecting the Colony and the several Government Departments, Meteorological and General Statistics, Tide Tables, Postal Regulations, &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1889.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE A FULL STOCK OF
SADDLERY AND STABLE SUNDRIES
Suitable for the training season.

NICHOLLS' BEST RACING SADDLES
Jockey Whips, Light Racing Reins, &c., &c., Black and Brown Pony Harness.

Also,
Driving Gloves, Knitted Gloves with Leather Fingers, Mufflers, Cardigan Jackets, Carriage Wraps, and Warm Clothing of all kinds suitable for Early Morning Wear at Race Course. Rain Coats, Umbrellas, and Rubber Over-shoes, Riding Boots and Tops.

Orders now being taken for Racing Colours.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1889.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

NEW PIANOS by Collard and Collard.
Kirkman.
5,000 New Cheap Literature, 25 cents vol.
Daudet's Sappho Illustrated.
Gautier's Mademoiselle de Maupin.
Haggard's Col. Quaritch.
Furness' Animal Physiology.
Grammar of Palmyra.
How to Mix Drinks.
Calbards' Invisible Powers of Nature.

Cardinal Newman's Life.
Sir Thomas Brassey's Life.
Ainsley's Extra Master's Guide.
Boy's Handy Book of Sports.
New Children's Books.
New Ladies' Tennis Shoes.
Demon Tennis Racquets.
Champion Tennis Balls.
Football and Boxing Gloves.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1889.

W. POWELL & CO.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

SPECIAL OFFERS FOR (MONDAY.)

GENTS' WHITE SHIRTS at \$14 per Dozen.
GENTS' TRAVELLING CAPS at 75 Cents Each.
A Large Assortment of SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS at 50 Cents Each.
GENTS' SILK UMBRELLAS, Splendid value at \$3 Each.

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 19th January, 1889.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SECOND DELIVERY
OF
WINTER COATINGS TWEED, and DRESS SUITING, TROUSERINGS and ULSTER TWEEDS.

A very stylish selection.
OUR OUTFITTING STOCK IS ALSO COMPLETE IN SEASONABLE GOODS.

QUEEN'S ROAD (Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL)
Hongkong, 14th January, 1889.

Shipping.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
THE A. I. British Bark

"JOHN NICHOLSON."
W. Quine, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1888. [36]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A. I. British Bark

"KITTY."
Laird, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1889. [84]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"DANIEL BARNES."
Storer, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1888. [1193]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"PACTOLUS."
Burnham, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1888. [34]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"STATE OF MAINE."
G. Small, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1888. [104]

Mails.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, PORT SAID, MALTA, MAR-
SEILLES, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,
ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH,
AND LONDON.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSHALLS, TRISTE, HAM-
BURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

"BENGAL," Captain W. Barrett, with Her
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
Port for LONDON, via BOMBAY and SUEZ
CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th January,
at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until
4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be
transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo
for London will be conveyed via Bombay with-
out transhipment, arriving one week later than
by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and
PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong-
kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are re-
quired to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 17th January, 1889. [1]

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF NEW YORK"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February,
at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports
to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland
Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-
ways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and
to ports in Mexico, Central and South America,
by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco and return, \$200.00
To San Francisco and return, 350.00
To Liverpool and return, 325.00
To London, 330.00
To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day;
all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-
dress in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office in San Francisco, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1889. [1]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAM-
BURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT,
BLACK SEA AND BALTIC
PORTS.

ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 20th day of January,
1889, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship
"BAYERN," Captain Mergell, with MAILS,
PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will
leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon,
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.,
Specie and Parcels until 1 P.M., on the 19th of
January, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on
board; they must be left at the AGENCY'S Office).
Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1888. [4]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM- SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;
VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant,
at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full; and the same will be received at
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco and return, \$200.00
To San Francisco and return, 350.00
To Liverpool and return, 325.00
To London, 330.00
To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1889. [74]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
VIA

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"BATAVIA,"

2,558 Tons Register, Attila, Commander,
will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C.,
via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY,
the 7th February, at 3 P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "PARTHA" on
7th March and S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on 4th
April.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and
at Vancouver with San Francisco and Pacific
Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the
Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other
Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$160.00
To San Francisco, 175.00
To all Common Ports in Canada, 250.00
To the United States, 320.00
To Liverpool, 320.00
To London, 305.00
To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be
obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Ports in the United States, should be
sent to the Company's Office, addressed to
Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent,
Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
on the 6th February.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and
should be marked to address in full; and the
same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the
day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight,
apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1889. [15]

on the north and perhaps interfere with our ventilation. This, with the age, the inequality, and the inconvenience of the present building makes imperative on the Committee to consider how the school can be rebuilt on a larger, more convenient, and more sanitary plan on the ground they already possess, which is sufficiently large to hold ample buildings and a good sized playground (or separate playgrounds, for boys and girls, at present the latter play on the upstairs verandahs). The plan should be drawn so as to be executed in detail without seriously interfering with the work of the school, for instance by first erecting a large hall or school-room on the new ground generously given by the Hon. C. P. Chater and which is now only used as a playground. The steady annual increase (25 per cent. in 1888) in the number of scholars makes a large school-room an urgent necessity. Our best thanks are due to Messrs. Jackson, G. Sharpe, D. Gillies, E. Sharp, and Ho Fook and two anonymous friends for liberally providing the prizes, and to Your Excellency for kindly coming again to distribute them.

General Cameron, before presenting the prizes, said:—My Lord Bishop, members of the Committee of Management, ladies and gentlemen—I congratulate you heartily on the great success which has been attained, and of which the particulars are so well set forth in the report. I am sure it must be gratifying to all who are interested in the work done by the Church as regards education to find a school like this so well able to compete and hold its own with the public schools in the West. We do want very much, and I think we are worthy of it, a finer building provided for the physical as well as the mental culture of the boys and girls, with a fine playground and gymnasium and everything that is necessary. I was in hopes, last year, that we should have started a Building Fund, to be kept perfectly separate from all other funds, and I really thought it would be a very good plan to have something specially set apart for that purpose. I think you are more likely to obtain subscribers for such a special purpose, and I should be very glad to see your little mite (applause). The report has referred to every thing connected with the school so thoroughly that there is nothing more hardly for me to say. I am glad to hear from the Bishop that the conduct of the boys has been admirable—no refractory characters, and nothing to displease the teachers, who, I believe, are satisfied with the pupils in every respect. I only hope and trust that in the future everything may prosper as well as it has done during the past year. I again congratulate you on the first-rate results that have been obtained (applause).

He then distributed the prizes as follows:—

PRIZE LIST 1888.

Cambridge Local Examination (Juniors).
F. Southey, Vice-Chancellor's Certificate, and \$25 presented by T. Jackson, Esq.

FORM PRIZES.

V. Form—1st, Tik Hung-shan; 2nd, Chiu Tan-lin.

V. Form—1st, R. P. Malcampo; 2nd, F. H. Benning.

IV. Form—1st, Hung So; 2nd, Chan Wing-cheong.

III. Form—1st, H. Goodridge; 2nd, J. Waller.

II. Form—1st, Wong Man-lam; 2nd, Jessie Edwards.

I. Form—1st, Lizzie Scudder; 2nd, F. Hartmann.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Special Prizes—Algebra, Tik Hung-shan; Euclid, J. Toppin; Good conduct, R. P. Malcampo; Music, J. Toppin; Needlework, Mary Howard; Physical Geography, H. W. Lapsley; Physiology, Chiu Tan-lin.

Scripture—VI. Form, F. Southey; V. Form, F. H. Benning; IV. Form, Hung So; III. Form, W. Scudder; II. Form, P. W. P. Sinnott; I. Form, Ada Waller.

VI. Standard Certificate—Tik Hung-shan, Chiu Tan-lin, R. Lapsley, C. Wandersleach, W. Toller.

The Bishop referred to the first prize taker as having gained the highest number of marks in the Cambridge Local Examinations of any candidate in Hongkong, and said that Mr. T. Jackson had liberally given him \$25, as the other candidates at St. Paul's College had received money prizes. He then thanked General Cameron, in the name of the Committee, for attending. He was sure they were all thankful for the very satisfactory report which Mr. Percy had read, it showed what good work the teachers had done, and how diligent the boys had been. For some years he had been considerably troubled about the boys who had passed through the school—they seemed to lose sight of them, and he heard with real thankfulness that Mr. Percy had formed a scheme for keeping hold of them. They got a very good education, as day-scholars and boarders, and it seemed a pity that after they left and got situations there should be no attempt to keep in touch with them. The attempt was being made now, and a night-school formed to encourage the boys who had left to come back and keep up what they had learnt, and if possible try to teach them more. It was an excellent idea, and he hoped it would be thoroughly carried out. Mr. Percy deserved the thanks for thinking of it, and it was to be hoped he would be encouraged in carrying it out. That should lead people to think it was not advisable to improve the facilities at present enjoyed. That building was a very old one—probably as old as his experience of China, and could not be suitable for their present wants, when such attention was being paid to sanitary matters. They needed a new building, for the sake of the health as well as the education of the pupils. He agreed that the ground suggested that Mr. Chater should be utilised, and suggested that a new scheme might be devised by which a new school could be gradually built by extensions from time to time. The first thing they had to do was to form a subscription fund, and as a nucleus he suggested that the two sums of \$25 which General Cameron had promised should head the list. They could then start a new schoolroom, and he hoped that in future years they might be able to add to it and make it a worthy institution. In conclusion he announced that the holidays began to-day, school re-assembling on the 18th February.

General Cameron, in response, after speaking of the pleasure it gave him to assist in anything connected with the education of their young fellow-citizens, referred to the value of old scholars keeping up their connection with their school. Mr. Percy's scheme was well deserving of consideration—one of the things that made the public schools of England so successful was the touch which was always kept up between the old boys and their places in which they had been educated (applause). By a voluntary night-school such as Mr. Percy had described they might carry their education a step further. It was very interesting for those who went away to work in other places to let their teachers know, by corresponding, how they prospered, and keep up the connection. Every boy in England was proud of the school where he was brought up, and it should be the same with them—they should never forget how much they were indebted to those who had educated them. The proceedings then terminated.

THE WRECK OF THE "WAI-TING."

The Peking Gazette of the 21st ulto. publishes a report of the circumstances connected with the loss of the Chinese transport *Wai-ting* on the Pescadores, furnished to the Government by Governor Lui Ming Ch'uan. His Excellency states that the steamer was commissioned on October 6th to convey to their respective posts the acting magistrates of Taiwan and Chia-yi, as also the Prefect of the latter place, who had been to the north of the island to consult with the Governor on official business. She started from Tamsui on the 11th October, and a report of the casualty having been received very shortly afterwards, the steamship *Fai Chien* was sent to search for her. From the reports which were subsequently received from the Prefect and other officers on board, it appeared that the vessel started in the afternoon of the 11th and encountered a heavy sea and terrific gales. On the following day at noon she sighted the Pescadores and immediately afterwards ran upon a sunken rock. Her hull was greatly damaged, and the water was level with the hatches. Captain Petersen, the foreigner in command, ordered a boat to be lowered, but it was dashed to pieces by the fury of the waves. Those on board rushed up, on the quarter-deck, where they sat with the prospect of a speedy death staring them in the face. After a consultation the foreigner again lowered a boat, in which the Prefect and some others went, against a head wind and raging sea to the Pescadores for assistance. Reaching their destination at the second watch of the night, they reported the catastrophe to the authorities, and Captain Lin P'ei-lin at once got together eight boats and a dozen or so of soldiers and divers and set off to the rescue. Early next morning forty Chinese and ten foreigners were taken off, ten of the former and one of the latter being drowned. The fore part of the vessel was broken up, the stern rested upon the rock, only two or three feet above water, and the bottom was stove in. Rewards were offered for the salvage of the cargo, and twenty-two pieces of the gear and fittings were recovered. The wood, however, which was stowed away in the fore hold, is all under water, and diving operations will have to be undertaken in order to recover it. The Governor had Captain Petersen brought before him and closely questioned him as to the cause of the casualty. The Captain stated that the wind and waves were so great that the ship got out of control and ran upon a hidden rock, and that there was no error or mistake in the course steered by the compass. The Governor observes that the spot where the disaster occurred was the scene of the wreck of the *Hing Hai* the year before last, and being studded with hidden rocks, presents great dangers to navigation; and he accepts the above statement as representing the actual circumstances connected with the loss of the steamer. He has forwarded copies of Captain Petersen's evidence to the Tsung-li Yamen and to the Board of Admiralty, and he draws special attention to the services performed by Captain Lin P'ei-lin, by whose exertions more than 50 lives were saved. Under the Foochow Salvage Regulations a person who saves more than ten lives is entitled to have a special statement made in his favour, and the Governor now asks permission to address the Board separately on the subject of the reward to be conferred on Captain Lin. This request has been granted by rescript.

THE WRECK OF THE "WAI-TING."

In continuation of his former report respecting the suppression of the local rising at Changhua, the Governor of Formosa states in a report to the Imperial Government that the savages of the Luchang-wang encampment received such a severe lesson from the Imperial troops that they have been lurking about the hills in a body of seven hundred or more ever since, and draw returning to their homes. They have now sent a petition through the A-mi natives, offering their unconditional submission, begging for mercy and expressing themselves willing to convert their three settlements into two, under the altered names of Tain-hua and Ti-hua. A somewhat similar request for mercy has been received from the headmen in the country round Tachung and P'u-shan-tu, the natives of which were originally incited to rebellion by the Luchang-wang encampment. The Governor believes in the sincerity of their repentance, and thinks that their submission ought to be accepted. He proposes at the same time to take steps for the establishment of headmen to maintain order in the several encampments, and to fix a time within which the rebel leader Liu Tien-chu is to be delivered over to justice. After the suppression of the movement at Changhua, the leader Chih Chiu-tuan made his escape to the Chia-yi district, where he gathered a following of several hundred people, and entering upon a course of plunder, occupied a village called Ching-ching-tu, about 12 li from the town. Here he was attacked by General Wan Kuo-pen, and after a battle in which the rebels suffered heavy loss from the constant fire poured in upon them by the Imperial troops, they were driven from their position and their stronghold razed to the ground. The pursuit was continued for three li, where the remnant, amounting to two or three hundred, rallied and took up another strong position. This was attacked on three sides by Wan Kuo-pen, the thatched encampment set fire to by foreign rockets, and the rebels fled to disperse in utter confusion. Their flags and banners were captured, and many prisoners seized and decapitated. Measures for the restoration of order are being taken, and the whole country is being rapidly tranquillised. Admiral Ting has returned to the north with the war-ship *Ching-yuen*, but the *Ching-yuen* will remain as long as the Governor considers her services required. All the officers and troops that were drafted in Formosa during the recent disturbance have been sent back to their respective stations.

THE WRECK OF THE "WAI-TING."

THE GREAT ADVANCE IN THE MEDICAL SCIENCE OF OUR GENERATION is the clearer and more general recognition that the power of medicine in curing disease is extremely limited; in other words, that the aim of the enlightened physician should be prevention rather than cure. Sanitary science has accomplished wonders, but only as the handmaid of medicine. The discoveries of the past two centuries have taught sanitary reformers where and how to work. The death rate of 1879 was the lowest recorded up to that time, with the exception of 1881 and 1885. In 1881 the mortality from all causes fell slightly below 10 per 1,000, while the rate of 1885 was a little above 10. Among 1,000 of the urban population, twenty die in one year, while the rural rate of mortality is eighteen; this difference is much less than in former years. The healthfulness of towns, measured by the death rate, is improving more rapidly than that of rural districts. Towns, however, afforded more scope for improvement, and they have had to pay heavily for parks and new streets, while country districts had open fields, green lanes and broad highways. Towns purchase fresh air at a high price, and pay heavily for new streets. But rural districts are not so healthy as they should be; they suffer from bad water and the defective drainage of dwellings. In 1887 the death rate fell to 18.8, which was actually the lowest in any year on record. For the seven years, 1881-87, the mean annual death rate was only 19.2, and 2.2 below the mean rate of the preceding years, 1871-80. This extraordinary diminution in the death rate means that 400,000 persons, in England and Wales alone, were alive at the end of the seven years whose deaths would have taken place had the mortality continued as high as in the very healthy ten years, 1871-80.

The human body is the most beautiful, the most complicated and the most marvelous structure in the world. Its exquisite strength, lightness and symmetry, its perfect mechanism, wonderful power to repair itself, its adaptation to accomplish many, as it were, conflicting ends, make it worthy to be the dwelling-place of the mind of man. The hand and the brain of man raise him above all other animals, and proclaim his origin.

THE TRIUMPHS OF SURGERY. The greatest triumphs of recent years have been achieved in surgery. In no first place we must rank the better construction of hospitals, their more perfect sanitary arrangements, and their excellent nursing. Then came the introduction of anaesthetics, which have enabled the surgeon to perform deliberately operations that, without their aid, could never have been attempted. Were we asked to name the one thing that had done most to advance surgery, we would unhesitatingly reply—chloroform. Though some danger attends its administration, and we are still in the dark as to the causes which sometimes lead to fatal results, chloroform has saved 10,000 times as many lives as it has shortened. It is said to have been used 20,000 times in the Crimean War by the French surgeons alone, without a death. Another advance has been the greater care in dressing wounds; it is only in our day that the triumph of antiseptic surgery, in the broadest and most comprehensive meaning of the word, have been complete. The name of Sir Joseph Lister will always be indissolubly associated with the improved surgical dressings of the day, and with the diminished mortality resulting from operations and severe wounds.

The increased power of saving diseased or maimed structures—in other words, conservative surgery—and the increased power now possessed of removing deformities, promise still greater results, and will prevent incalculable misery. Plastic or constructive surgery is also advancing by leaps and bounds. Of the former, the saving of diseased joints, which would formerly have been excised or amputated, is most conspicuous; of the latter the straightening of crooked limbs. This last is one of the most

capital, where the "gentry" are amusing themselves by leading mobs of hired ruffians to attack the mission premises. A member of the Baptist Mission—Mr. Hammon, has recently been very severely mauled by these well-mobbed men, and had all his property destroyed, but the officials either cannot or dare not interfere.—*Shanghai Mercury Cor.*

TIENTSIN.

December 29th, 1888. On the river Peiho, between Tungchow and Tientsin, there is very little ice, and the ordinary passage boats could ascend or descend without difficulty. Close to Tientsin there is some accumulation of ice, as the bridges have not been opened for days together to allow the drift to get away.

A large quantity of white goat skins has come from Tibet to Peking this winter, also other Tibetan products, showing, it is said, that commercial relations are increasing between the two countries, and the facilities for transport are now greater than before. The Chinese Government, as well as that of British India, has long had reason to complain of the impediments placed by the Lamas in the way of frontier trade.

The excessive cost of carriage between this place and the capital is exemplified by the instance we can give. A large quantity of Oregon timber was bought in Tientsin for the use of the Cathedral of P'ei-tang, and the logs, which were mostly large and of 60 or more feet in length, had to be taken from the import ship in rafts to Tungchow, and from Tungchow carried to the Cathedral precincts. The cost of the timber in Tientsin, which included a fair profit to the importing merchant, was Tls. 30,000. The cost of the carriage from Tientsin to P'ei-tang, though carefully supervised and economised in every possible way, was about Tls. 15,000 or 50 per cent. added to the first cost here. When the railway is made complete to the walls of the capital the cost of the transport will be reduced by some four-fifths.

The latest accounts from Port Arthur indicate that the dock works advance but slowly towards completion, as on one side of the basin the ground has proved to be so unstable and treacherous, that there has been much delay, difficulty, and necessarily enhanced cost with the foundations of the quay walls. It is said the difficulties, in spite of the skill and persistence of Monsieur Griffon, the engineer in charge, have not yet been wholly surmounted.

The so-called "Mandarin Syndicate," whose mythical movements have justified incredulity as to its existence, is said to be one of the combinations which have submitted to the Imperial Government large proposals to construct at a stated cost railways, whose objectives for the present remain undetermined, whose course has not been selected or defined, and for which no surveys, even of the most elementary kind, have been yet made. The Chinese officials are therefore, to be commended for their reserve, when they regard such proposals, especially when they come from people of whose competence, socially, financially, or commercially, they are scarcely in a position to judge.—*Chinese Times.*

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

RECENT ADVANCES IN THESE TWO GREAT SCIENCES.

The greatest advance in the medical science of our generation is the clearer and more general recognition that the power of medicine in curing disease is extremely limited; in other words, that the aim of the enlightened physician should be prevention rather than cure. Sanitary science has accomplished wonders, but only as the handmaid of medicine. The discoveries of the past two centuries have taught sanitary reformers where and how to work. The death rate of 1879 was the lowest recorded up to that time, with the exception of 1881 and 1885. In 1881 the mortality from all causes fell slightly below 10 per 1,000, while the rate of 1885 was a little above 10. Among 1,000 of the urban population, twenty die in one year, while the rural rate of mortality is eighteen; this difference is much less than in former years. The healthfulness of towns, measured by the death rate, is improving more rapidly than that of rural districts. Towns, however, afforded more scope for improvement, and they have had to pay heavily for parks and new streets, while country districts had open fields, green lanes and broad highways. Towns purchase fresh air at a high price, and pay heavily for new streets. But rural districts are not so healthy as they should be; they suffer from bad water and the defective drainage of dwellings. In 1887 the death rate fell to 18.8, which was actually the lowest in any year on record. For the seven years, 1881-87, the mean annual death rate was only 19.2, and 2.2 below the mean rate of the preceding years, 1871-80. This extraordinary diminution in the death rate means that 400,000 persons, in England and Wales alone, were alive at the end of the seven years whose deaths would have taken place had the mortality continued as high as in the very healthy ten years, 1871-80.

The human body is the most beautiful, the most complicated and the most marvelous structure in the world. Its exquisite strength, lightness and symmetry, its perfect mechanism, wonderful power to repair itself, its adaptation to accomplish many, as it were, conflicting ends, make it worthy to be the dwelling-place of the mind of man. The hand and the brain of man raise him above all other animals, and proclaim his origin.

THE TRIUMPHS OF SURGERY. The greatest triumphs of recent years have been achieved in surgery. In no first place we must rank the better construction of hospitals, their more perfect sanitary arrangements, and their excellent nursing. Then came the introduction of anaesthetics, which have enabled the surgeon to perform deliberately operations that, without their aid, could never have been attempted. Were we asked to name the one thing that had done most to advance surgery, we would unhesitatingly reply—chloroform. Though some danger attends its administration, and we are still in the dark as to the causes which sometimes lead to fatal results, chloroform has saved 10,000 times as many lives as it has shortened. It is said to have been used 20,000 times in the Crimean War by the French surgeons alone, without a death. Another advance has been the greater care in dressing wounds; it is only in our day that the triumph of antiseptic surgery, in the broadest and most comprehensive meaning of the word, have been complete. The name of Sir Joseph Lister will always be indissolubly associated with the improved surgical dressings of the day, and with the diminished mortality resulting from operations and severe wounds.

The increased power of saving diseased or maimed structures—in other words, conservative surgery—and the increased power now possessed of removing deformities, promise still greater results, and will prevent incalculable misery. Plastic or constructive surgery is also advancing by leaps and bounds. Of the former, the saving of diseased joints, which would formerly have been excised or amputated, is most conspicuous; of the latter the straightening of crooked limbs. This last is one of the most

notable advances of our time. The radical cure of hernia means that thousands of sufferers are having, and still larger numbers will have, their utility and enjoyment of life completely restored by a simple and not particularly dangerous operation, which undertaken sufficiently early, completely corrects the displacement, and prevents the disease from increasing until life becomes a burden and death a relief.

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

Ophthalmic surgery has been almost revolutionized by the discoveries and improvements in this direction. The most striking advance in this direction has unquestionably been the introduction of cocaine by Kohler of Vienna. Its services have immensely enlarged the branch of surgery; instead of administering powerful anaesthetics, particularly dangerous to aged people with feeble action of the heart, a few drops of a 2 or 4 per cent solution of hydrochlorate of cocaine are placed on the surface of the eye, and in a few minutes, without any danger to life, inconvenience to the surgeon, or disagreeable after-consequences to the sufferer, the eye becomes dead to pain, and most serious operations can be leisurely undertaken. Cocaine is also invaluable in deadening pain of the eye. What a boon it has been to sufferers from eye complaints attended with pain and inflammation, we can only faintly imagine. One drop of a solution containing only one grain in an ounce of water will soothe an eye inflamed by dust, or by the blow of a stone, or by a sting, and in two days all trace of inflammation vanishes.

Eserine is another powerful modern agent; it contracts the pupil instead of dilating it, as do cocaine and belladonna; and though its uses are less numerous, it is also invaluable to the surgeon. Eserine or physostigmine is an alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean; it has been long known, but in this case also its application to the treatment of disease on a large scale is of yesterday, and its value has only been recognized a very few years.

M. PASTEUR.

The amazing results of the researches and experiments of M. Pasteur and his numerous disciples, which appear to be better known on the Continent than in this country, warrant a confident expectation that we are on the eve of the greatest revolutions that have taken place in medical science. Hilbert medicine has been in a great measure exploded. M. Pasteur goes to the root of the science by demonstrating what are the causes of disease. The actual microbes of the tuberculosis was discovered by M. Koch in 1882, and he is also believed (though this is disputed) to have discovered the microbe of Asiatic cholera. The microbe of typhoid fever was rendered visible and proved to exist in 1886 by M. Gaffky. These researches have been followed by the discovery that the principle of vaccination is capable of a large extension, and that the virulence of the disease may be mitigated or prevented by the introduction into the system of a milder form of the same malady. That is the basis of M. Pasteur's well-known treatment of hydrophobia, and of anthrax or cold in sheep, cattle, and swine. When these facts are fully substantiated, it would follow that the treatment of diseases would consist in the application of remedies or conditions under which the poisonous microbes lose their virulence. It is obvious that these discoveries open a field of inquiry and practice which would place the science of medicine on a more certain basis than it has hitherto occupied.

SCIENTIFIC PHARMACY. The art of the scientific pharmacist has also improved in an unprecedented degree; this was a department admitting of great advance. English medicine was said to be at a signal disadvantage compared with French, in that our neighbors paid more attention to the preparation of palatable and simple remedies, technically called elegant preparations. A cursory inspection of any surgery or chemist's shop showed that something was radically wrong, and that with care and intelligence many unpalatable drugs should admit of such preparation as to be less bulky, more palatable, and far more certain in their action. New and most powerful remedies are now being prepared with which the physician can treat his patients with a precision and confidence impossible half a generation ago. *Edinburgh Review.*

Today's Advertisements.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ANCONA"
will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 20th January, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1889. [13]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"
Captain C. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1889. [107]

FOUND.
A GENTLEMAN'S SCARF-PIN.

Apply to
Captain COLLINSON,
Wellington Barracks.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1889. [108]

CATHAY CHAPTER.
No. 1165.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above Chapter will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1889. [109]

FOR SALE, CHEAP.
SEVERAL RELIABLE HACKS
AND
CARRIAGE PONIES.

Also:
A First-class London made DOG-CART
AND
THREE BASKET CARRIAGES,
all in good order.

For Particulars, Apply to
No. 6, PEDDERS' HILL.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [110]

Masonic.

VICTORIA LODGE.
No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1889. [102]

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "GAELIC."
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1889. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "ARRATON APCAR" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 22nd instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 22nd instant.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1889. [92]

Intimations.

NOTICE.
SANITARY BOARD.

THE attention of Owners of Property and their Agents is directed to Section 74 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1887, which provides that no person who shall erect a domestic building shall allow the same or any portion thereof to be occupied until such building shall have been examined by a duly authorized OFFICER of the SANITARY BOARD and certified by him as having been built in compliance with the entire provisions of the Public Health Ordinance.
Notice of the completion of all such buildings, the construction of which was commenced after the passing of the Public Health Ordinance, 1877, should be sent to the Undersecretary,
WM. EDWARD CROW,
Acting Secretary.

Sanitary Board Room,
Government Offices,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1889. [103]

MASONIC BALL, 1889.

A MASONIC BALL, under the Auspices of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE of Hongkong and South China, will be held at the CITY HALL, on FRIDAY, the 15th February.

Brethren wishing to Subscribe, but who may not belong to a Lodge in this District, are hereby informed that Lists have been placed for their convenience at:
The Hongkong Club,
Club Germania,
The Masonic Club,
The Office of the Hongkong Hotel,
"Victoria"
The Hongkong Dispensary,
"Victoria"
Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co.,
"Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.,
"More and Semund,
"Falconer & Co.,
"Gaupp & Co.

The Subscription is limited to \$10 for Masons and \$5 for each Guest invited (non-Masons).
ALF. WOOLLEY,
Hon. Sec.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1889. [100]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY HALF YEARLY MEETING SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 2nd February, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from 20th instant to 2nd February, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong 14th January, 1889. [85]

NOTICE.
THE "PEIHO TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY"

ARE still prepared to Lighter Ships or Steamers at the TAKU BAR, for Three Dollars Cents (3s.) per trip.
Owners or Agents of Steamers or Vessels are requested to notify the Undersigned by telegram or otherwise, the date of departure of their vessels, so as to enable him to do the work quickly.

Unofficial work at the Bar will be done at the current rate of Five Cents per Picul (5c.).
JAMES WATTS,
Manager.

Messrs. WILSON & Co.,
Agents, Tientsin.
Taku, 13th October, 1888. [27]

NOTICE.
FOR the Convenience of Customers, the production of the "CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED" can henceforward be obtained by RETAIL, FOR CASH, at No. 3, PEEL STREET, at the same prices as at the Refinery; or Retail orders will be delivered at addresses in town on applications forwarding their monthly requirements in writing direct to the Refinery at East Point.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1889. [11]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. THEODOR JOHANNES ENGELBRECHT von PUSTAU in our Firm in Hongkong and China ceased on the 31st December, 1888.

PUSTAU & Co. [48]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

M. R. G. E. NOBLE has been appointed CHIEF MANAGER of the Bank from the 1st January, 1889.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1888. [41]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. D. A. TROTTER in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. F. W. BRUCE, and Mr. G. U. PRICE have this day been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.
TAIT & Co. [51]

Insurances.

THE NEGLECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THERE is no feature of our civilised life that strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families brought up in comfort—perhaps in luxury—are left in extreme poverty every year from the bread winner having neglected to assure his life. In the East many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprovided for. All this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

EVERY FACILITY
In connection with Life Assurance Business is afforded by

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of application and all information will be promptly afforded on application to any of the Standard Company's Agents, or to
THE BORNEO COMPANY, Ltd.,
Agents, Hongkong.

